

The Carolina Farmer

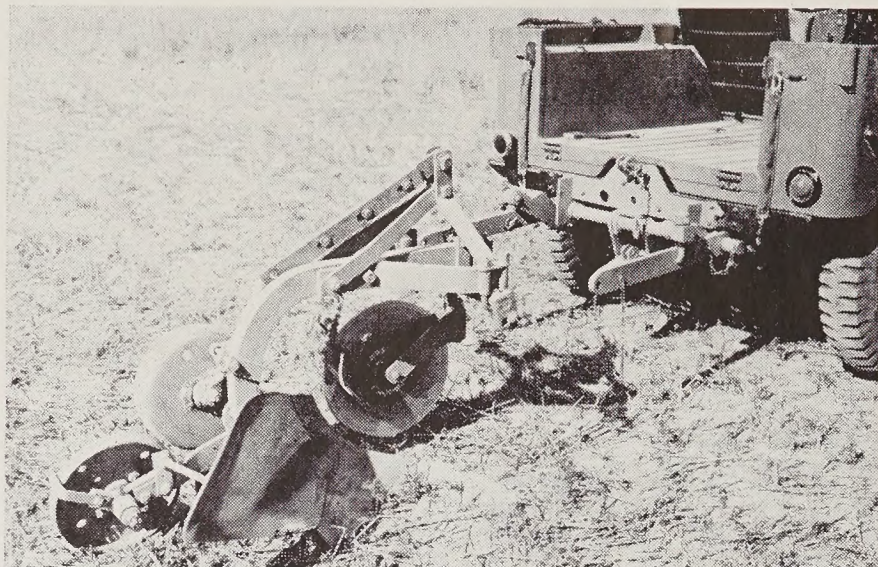
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VOLUME I

NOVEMBER, 1946

NUMBER 6





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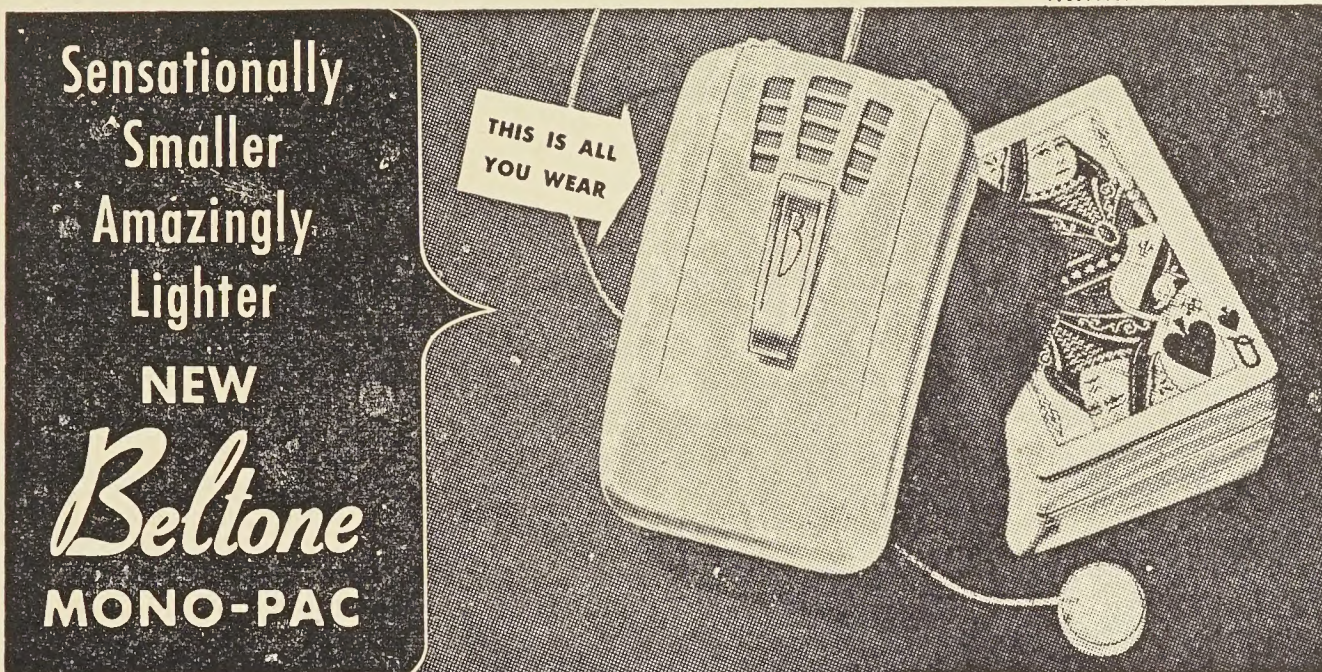
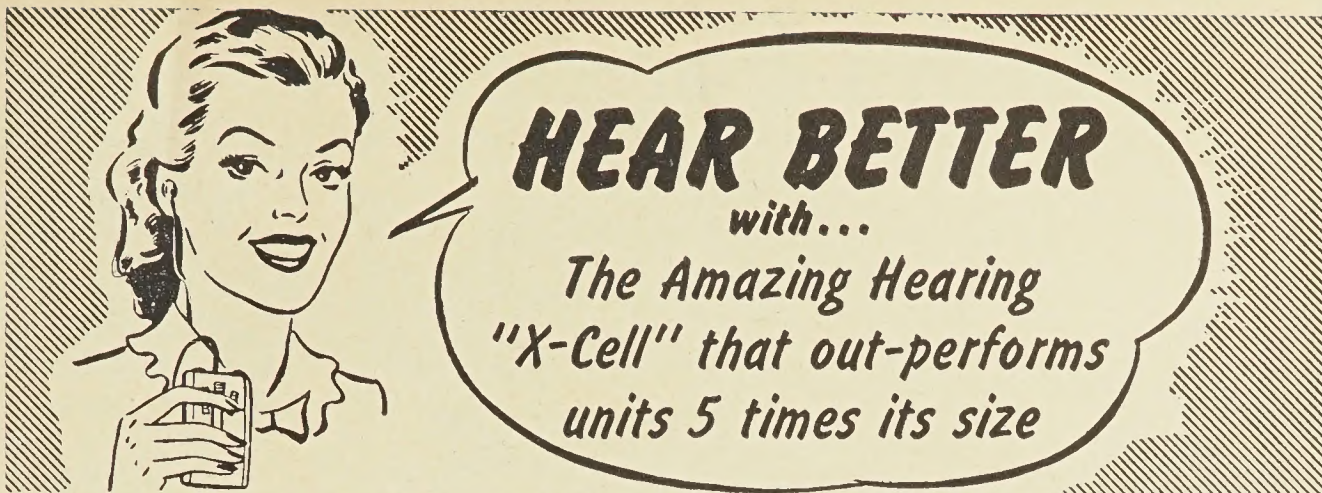
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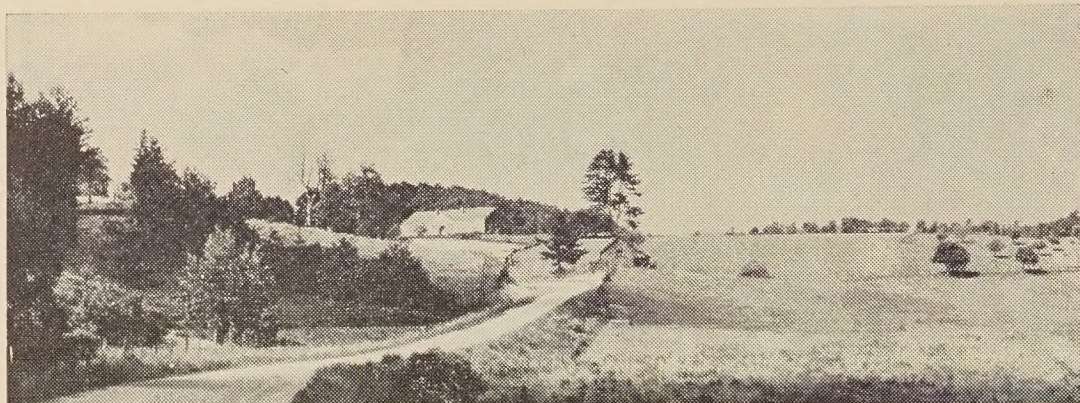
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The Carolina Farmer

Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea



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Volume One

NOVEMBER, 1946

Number Six

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OUR FRONT COVER

Part of the 7,000 turkeys raised this year by Mr. B. M. Hancock,
Chatham County, N. C.

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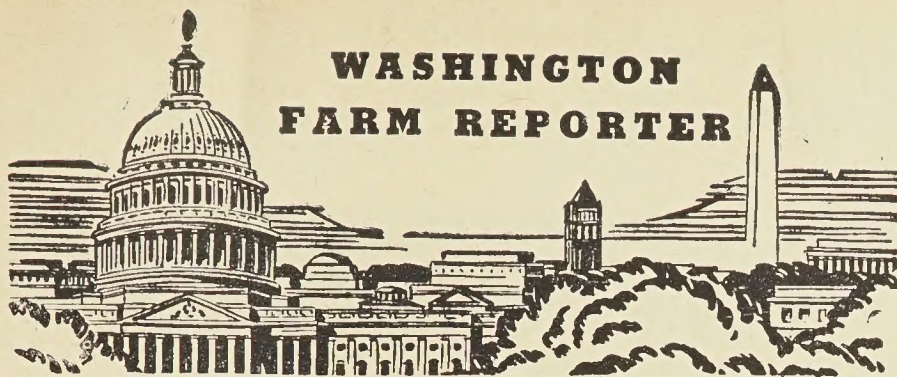
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GREENSBORO, N. C.



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WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21—Action taken by President Truman freeing livestock and meats from OPA price controls bears out a contention of the Nation's agriculture leaders that it is not possible to "hold the line" on one segment of the economy while allowing another to push ahead.

The meat shortage and the eventual decontrol of livestock and livestock products was an inevitable result of the Administration's labor policies.

While contending to have a wage-stabilization program, the Administration in effect had none. Organized labor had been able to gain wage increases almost at will. Two boosts were approved by Mr. Truman and his Stabilization officials with little or no resistance.

While granting labor these pay increases and larger purchasing power at a time when there was an excess of spending money, the Administration sought to maintain rigid controls on prices of agricultural and industrial products. With the production costs increased by the higher wages, it was inevitable that both agricultural and industrial producers would have to have higher prices if they were to continue producing.

When the Administration was slow to allow price adjustments to compensate for wage increases, production and market supplies suffered. No doubt there has been considerable withholding of livestock and industrial goods for possible higher future prices. But such withholding was the logical result of the Administration's reluctance to say "no" to labor demands.

It cannot be claimed that farmers are opposed to economic stabilization or that they want exorbitant prices. Farmers have more to lose from inflation than anyone else. They and their leaders favored stabilization controls—but they wanted those controls applied equally and fairly on all elements of the economy.

The momentary increases in livestock prices that followed decontrol were pointed to by some people as evidence that farmers are leading the nation to inflation. There is no truth to such a contention.

Agriculture will not lead the way to inflation. The very nature of its productive will and capacity will not let it do that.

As Mr. Truman himself has said, there is only one way to prevent inflation, and that is by abundant production.

American agriculture is producing abundantly. Armed with latest technological developments, agriculture is able to produce one-third more now than before the war with less manpower. When abnormal postwar overseas demands ease up, which they are expected to do in 1947, agriculture will be producing as much, if not more, than consumers want.

This abundant production will in itself cure high farm prices and prevent an inflation inspired by agriculture. In fact, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that the peak of agricultural prices—taken as a whole—has already been passed.

Thus, in simple words, if a nation is to avert serious inflation, labor and industry must join agriculture in its desire for abundant production.

Research Programs

Hundreds of programs of research and marketing have been developed by the various branches of USDA as suggestions for projects to be undertaken by the Department next year. This information has been requested by the Secretary to aid in formulating an over-all program for broadening the distribution of agricultural products. The program is to be presented to Congress next January as an operational guide for the Department under the administration of the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act which becomes effective next year.

The Fruit & Vegetable Branch of PMA has formulated 12 different programs having three general subjects: (1) packing, grading and packaging, (2) transportation, (3) distribution from the point of delivery to the arrival at the terminal market.

School Lunch Program

More than eight million boys and girls of the nation will get school lunches during the 1946-47 school year—the first year of operation under the National School Lunch Program. This permanent school lunch legislation was signed by the President last June.

Agreements covering the operation of this cooperative school lunch program have been signed by the Department of Agriculture, the 48 States, the District of Columbia and the territories.



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EL MORO

A Good Cigar

What Has the Removal of Ceiling Prices On Tobacco Been Worth to the Grower?

By W. P. HEDRICK

*Executive Secretary
N. C. Tobacco Advisory Council*

LAST spring during the planting season, Congress was in session. The revival of the Office of Price Administration was being discussed. During the 1945 season there had been a price ceiling of \$44.50 per hundred pounds on tobacco on the warehouse floor. The question came up in Congress, "Should ceiling prices be removed from leaf tobacco and tobacco products" for the 1946 selling season. Some growers thought yes; others thought no. During the war years when ceilings had been in effect, tobacco had been selling in a very narrow price range; the best grades bringing around \$48 per hundred pounds and the common grades about \$36 per hundred. Competition was keen among the buying companies and the farmers quick to realize this, were not sorting their tobacco. Under these conditions quality was forgotten, poundage was the goal of all growers. This created a condition that was not healthy for the future of our great tobacco industry.

With the quick end of the war, the picture changed over night. A bumper crop in 1945, over 1,100,000,000 pounds, had swelled the storage stocks of our domestic manufacturers. Cigarette supplies to the armed forces were cut to the core. Indications of a tobacco crop for 1946 of over 1,200,000,000 pounds, had to be faced. Supply had almost caught up with demand; there were no cigarette lines in front of our retail stores.

Congress, in their deliberation, heard testimony from advocates of price control in government, especially in the Office of Price Administration.

In the final bill passed by Congress, price ceilings were removed from leaf tobacco and tobacco products.

The net result to the growers of flue-cured tobacco in North Carolina until mid-October, has been \$36,000,000 over the price ceilings prevailing in 1945.

Tobacco is now selling on a quality basis and care in handling the crop is paying the careful grower dividends.

Christmas Seals and U. S. Savings Bonds always produce bumper crops.



SERVICE FOR THE WEST

By Hilliard Henson

Because great agricultural development is believed ahead for the mountain section, the United States and North Carolina departments of agriculture have opened in Asheville the State's second unit in the nationwide Market News Service network.

Much of the credit for establishment of the Market News Service station here is due to W. Kerr Scott, state commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Scott has shown great interest in the project from the time first plans were made.

The first North Carolina unit in this service—of vital importance to millions of American farmers—was set up at Raleigh about a decade ago. Establishment of the Asheville center was scheduled four years ago but was delayed by the war.

"We think of this mountain section as being in its infancy stage so far as agricultural development is concerned and the establishment of a permanent center of the federal-state market reporting service here emphasizes that feeling," said J. P. Jenerette, manager of the local establishment.

"In fact, we hope, with our up-to-the-minute reports, to be able to speed up this development," he said. Mr. Jenerette pointed out that one reason for the need of a market reporting station here was the fact that the mountain section of the state has an agricultural life that is very unlike that found in the eastern end of North Carolina. There are, of course, tremendous differences in both production and marketing problems.

Mr. Jenerette is particularly enthusiastic over the prospects of continued development of this section as a truck crop area. He sees great possibilities in the growing of turnips and other crops and feels that this mountain region could become one of the most important in the East in the production of greens. The cool nights and abundance of dew provide great advantages.

He says the growing of strawberries on a commercial scale is certain to increase and pointed out the fact that Henderson and Transylvania counties and other areas are already becoming very interested in this much-demanded fruit.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

A Friendly Market—A Growing City

History

Goldsboro, the county seat of Wayne County, is the gateway to Eastern North Carolina, a section rich in historic background and traditions. The city was founded in 1847 and was named for Major Matthew T. Goldsborough, a civil engineer, who surveyed the route of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad extending from Wilmington through Goldsboro to Richmond, Va., and Norfolk, Va.

The settlement of Goldsboro was antedated by the community at Waynesborough, three miles southwest of the present city, which was founded on the Neuse River. Waynesborough was at one time the seat of government of Wayne County. The town charter was formally granted in 1847, upon the town's incorporation.

The county bears the name of Wayne, in honor of General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary War fame, and was formed in 1789.

Few cities in Eastern North Carolina have finer facilities for entertainment of visitors than this "Friendly City in Eastern North Carolina."

Industry

Situated in the heart of a rich agricultural section of the State, Goldsboro is agricultural and industrial.

There is a diversification of industry not enjoyed by any of its neighboring towns. There are more than 40 industrial enterprises in Goldsboro, the principal manufactured products including lumber, brick, agricultural implements,

By JAMES W. BUTLER
Executive Secretary
Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce

cotton feed, fertilizer, cotton seed oil, steel fabrications and other foundry products, peanut meal and tobacco redrying, lumber, cabinets, metal tanks, brassware, bakery products, beverages, electric lamp wires, flour and feeds.

Transportation

Goldsboro is served by three railroads, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company offering fast schedules to northern, southern and southwestern points; the Atlantic and East Carolina Railroad, a 90-mile line from Goldsboro to Morehead City and Beaufort on the Atlantic Seaboard; and the Southern Railroad, connecting Goldsboro with Raleigh and Durham, and Greensboro, and offering good connections for cities of the west and north. Excellent schedules are maintained for passenger and freight service, as well as express deliveries. There are 14 daily passenger schedules.

Goldsboro owns two municipal airports. One of them is leased to the Army Air Forces as the home of Seymour Johnson Field, the other being used as a base for private flying.

At the present time Goldsboro is also served by four bus companies, including the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, the Queen City Coach, the Carolina Coach and the Seashore Transportation Companies, with 96 schedules through Goldsboro every 24 hours.

Goldsboro is located on U. S. Highways

70 and 117 and North Carolina highways 102 and 111.

Agriculture

Goldsboro is the leading tobacco and cotton market of the area, with five tobacco warehouses handling millions of pounds of the golden leaf each selling season. There are three redrying plants in Goldsboro.

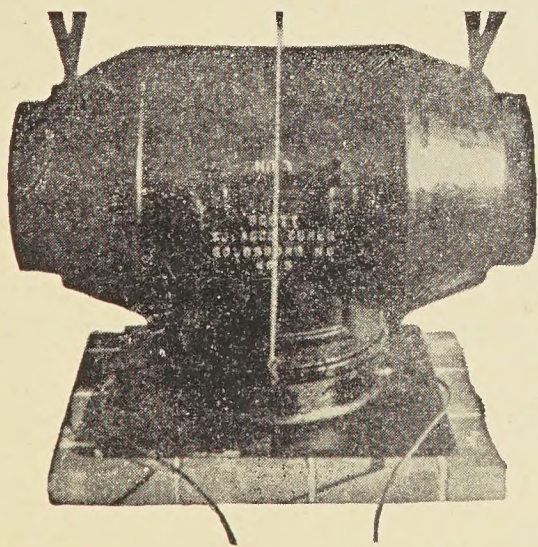
In the vicinity of Goldsboro are rich farmlands where are grown cotton and tobacco, long recognized as the predominant cash crops of this area, hay, wheat, oats, alfalfa, field peas, cabbage, dewberries, corn, beets, beans, English peas, truck garden products, strawberries, huckleberries, melons, plums, peaches, apples and pecans.

Wayne County, in the Coastal Plain area, has a variety of soil adapted to the production of most all crops that can be grown in this state. Most of the farmers in this area are now beginning to give attention to diversified farming and the livestock industry is coming to the front, in dairy and beef cattle as well as swine and poultry production.

Local markets afford farmers an outlet for their cotton, tobacco, wheat, small grains, corn, milk, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables and truck crops. The farm women operate a curb market in Goldsboro two days each week.

Three of the rural schools of Wayne County have vocational agriculture teachers. The Wayne County Commissioners, in co-operation with the Extension Service of North Carolina State College, support the county farm agent, the county

(Continued on Page 8)



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Music in the Rural Community

By
DR. JAMES FRANCIS COOKE

IT has been my joy to travel by motor many, many times through North and South Carolina, and I have been wonderfully impressed by the character, the charm and the hospitality of the people and the magnificent achievements and potentialities of the states. In fact, I was inspired to write the words and the music of "Ol' Car'lina" which has been sung by many of the world's foremost singers.

The greatness of a state is built upon the natural resources of a state and upon the strength, the courage, the ideas, the intelligence, the character and the training of the people. It is the people who make the government and determine the educational policies of the future of the state. The business leaders of a community provide the initiative, but without a well trained, well paid labor group in manufacturing and in agriculture, the leaders are helpless. Add to this spiritual guidance of the most vital type in all creeds and communities, and God willing, they will grow and prosper as have the Carolinas.

In this day music has become a great and inspiring force in being more and more a part of the life of the everyday man. The radio and the phonograph have put in every home opportunities to hear great music far finer than any but the richest in the world's leading cities had a half century ago. But the real joy of music comes from making it rather

A Friendly Market

(Continued from Page 7)

assistant farm agent, two home demonstration agents, and a livestock agent was recently provided. They also provide a Negro farm agent and a Negro home demonstration agent.

Splendid co-operation is given the Soil Conservation Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the farmers, the business men, and the various divisions of Agriculture in Wayne County. The Southeastern Soil Conservation District headquarters are in this city.

Goldsboro has an ideal climate, being near the dividing line between the frigid climate of the north and the enervating climate of the tropics. The citizens of the county are industrious, thrifty and patriotic.

There are 45 churches for white and Negro citizens representing 19 denominations in the city of Goldsboro.

Goldsboro's excellent facilities for entertaining large groups bring numerous conventions to the city annually.

than listening to it. The splendid public school systems of the Carolinas provide a thousand opportunities for learning to play where only one existed twenty-five years ago. The Carolinas may well be proud of their fine music schools. I have visited music buildings in North and South Carolina far better equipped than may be found in several of the larger cities of the United States. The gifted young people of the Carolinas who want to enter the field of music now, have far more advantages than their elders ever dreamt of, and I feel certain that they will make a memorable contribution to the future of the art in our great country.

Farm Uses of Jeep Station Wagon

Official company tests of the new Willys-Overland Jeep Station Wagon have proven the sleek new vehicle to be nearly as handy around the farm as its forebear, the rugged little civilian Jeep.

The new vehicle, now in mass production at the company's Toledo, Ohio, plant, combines the advantages and riding comfort of a luxurious passenger car with the roominess and carrying space of a light commercial carrier in the event the vehicle is needed to transport feed, stock, milk, fowl or anything else which has to be moved in the course of the farm day.

The trick of the operation is that the car's seating capacity of seven can be instantly removed, leaving a vehicle whose interior dimensions are 49 inches high, 56 inches wide and 89 inches long. A two by four and a half foot tail gate provides for ease in loading.

The floor of the station wagon is flat throughout. The only wood in its otherwise all-steel body, which provides not only greater safety but a lower cost of finish upkeep than is the case in the traditional wooden station wagon, consists of maple slats on the floor to provide for ease in loading and unloading freight.

The wood-like masonite interior can be cleaned by simply flushing with a hose when it is desired to reconvert the car to passenger use, since water cannot harm any part of the interior, even the comfortable vinylite coated seats.

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Dig Before Heavy Frost Kills Vines

Shorter Days and Cooler Nights Bring the Arrival of Sweet Potato Digging Time

It is important that you now make plans about digging your potatoes and dig before a heavy or killing frost kills the vines. Potatoes should be dug during dry, warm weather, before a heavy frost, when most of them have reached U. S. No. 1 size. Frost generally follows a rain, leaving the soil wet and if potatoes are allowed to remain in the ground even a few days until the soil becomes dry enough to dig, they are likely to be injured. The injury may not be apparent at digging time and may not show up until after being put into storage. If dug before heavy frost, there is usually enough warm dry weather to air dry or cure the potatoes without using artificial heat. If weather is cool, use heat to bring temperature up to 80 or 85 degree in the storage house.

You cannot handle potatoes too carefully at digging time. Remember they should be handled like eggs and not like brickbats. The use of cotton gloves by harvest hands will reduce bruising and fingernail cuts. Bruised potatoes will show dark spots or dark sunken spots depending upon the severity of the bruise, which gives them an unattractive appearance. This affects price and often is the cause of considerable decay.

Keep the following points in mind when digging:

(1) Use a vine cutter, (never a disk) which is a great labor-saving device, attached to a large middle buster, the larger the better. Run middle buster deeply to avoid cutting potatoes, making only one furrow to row. Plow up every other row.

(2) Scratch out potatoes and lay them on side of row, never throw into piles or heap rows. This causes bruising. Leave potatoes on side of row several hours before picking up unless sun is very hot. This will allow them to dry off, giving you a cleaner potato. The skin also hardens and this helps to prevent bruising.

(3) Pick up No. 1's first, using most careful and experienced help. Then pick up No. 2's, jumbos and culls, keeping them separated, using less experienced help.

(4) Place potatoes carefully in baskets. Don't throw or drop them in.

(5) Baskets are still expensive. Fill them full so lids will fit tightly to keep potatoes from shifting about in baskets

and bruising while being hauled to and placed in storage.

(6) Store different grades and seed stock separately.

The foundation or basis for growing high quality potatoes is good seed stock. From now on, high quality potatoes will sell at a good price, but it is going to be hard to sell JUST potatoes.

Seed Selection

Select for Shape and Outside Color

It is important that we give more attention to seed selection. The foundation for growing high quality potatoes is good seed stock. From now on, it is going to be hard to sell *just* potatoes, but high quality potatoes will sell at a good price.

We usually think of seed selection at bedding time, but part or all of it can be done at digging time.

1. Save seed from vine cuttings or cut sprouts.

2. At digging time, do hill selection—that is, save seed from high producing hills, having three or more No. 1's per hill. Keep only No. 1 size potatoes for seed stock.

3. Also, do selection for good copper-colored skin and good shape. Discard all mutations.

4. You can do selection for interior color either at digging time or at bedding time. If done at digging time, take hill selected stock and make slight cut of stem end and select for deep orange flesh color. Then, cut off one-half to one inch of root end and if orange color extends through potato, save it for seed. If not, discard potato. Cutting off ends of potatoes allows cut surfaces to heal over while in the field or after putting in curing house.

5. If selection for interior color is done at bedding time, cut hill selected stock as stated above after the regular seed treatment is done. Then, treat cut surfaces with finely ground sulphur. This helps to prevent rot in the bed.

6. Probably, it will be impossible to select all your seed stock for interior color, but you can select 10, 15, or 25 bushels and this can be your foundation seed stock for another year.

7. At bedding time, you can do further selection for copper-colored skin and shape. Separate foundation seed stock in hotbed from other seed stock by using boards.

8. From foundation seed stock, you can grow your seed for another year from

"cut sprouts" or vine cuttings coming from "mother patch" or "root patch."

9. To keep seed from getting mixed up at digging time, put out seed patch separate from other potatoes.

10. The above steps should be followed each year to maintain good seed.

P.S. Jumbo potatoes make good seed. They will not produce as many sprouts as smaller potatoes, but the sprouts will be strong and vigorous.

Potato Goals Announced

The United States Department of Agriculture announced a 1947 production goal for potatoes of 373,000,000 bushels. The figure is 72,000,000 bushels below the estimated 1946 production and 5,000,000 bushels less than the 1946 goal.

This production is based on a national acreage goal of 2,631,000, of which 283,000 acres are for the early commercial crop. During 1946 about 2,786,000 acres of potatoes were planted, 384,000 of which were early commercial potatoes.

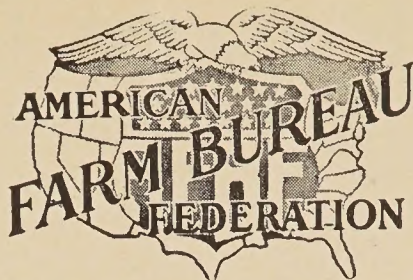
The department announced that potato acreage goals will be set for individual farms to insure production in accordance with needs, to prevent waste through excess production, and to provide equitable distribution of acreage among established growers.

Only farmers who plant within their acreage goals will be eligible for price support under the department's 1947 price-support program for potatoes. This is the first time farm acreage goals will be established in connection with a price-support program carried out pursuant to the "Steagall amendment," which provides that, in the case of farm commodities for which wartime increases in production were requested, prices to producers will continue to be supported during a reconversion period of at least two years after the war-emergency.

Department officials explained that estimated 1946 potato production, which exceeds requirements by about 67,000,000 bushels, has necessitated costly price support operations. Since the supply of cereals and other vegetables and fruits is expected to be relatively plentiful next year, the market for potatoes is not expected to expand. Therefore, the goal has been set at the 10-year average production for 1935-44, which is calculated to meet fully the requirements for civilian and military consumption.

The department also announced that 49,000,000 bushels of the 1947 goal have been set for early commercial potatoes. This year early commercial goals were set at 52,000,000 bushels, but were exceeded by 30,000,000.

Farm Bureau...



350 Farm Bureau Leaders Will Go to California

Three hundred and fifty Farm Bureau leaders, representing 55,000 farm families and 5,000 business firms in 75 counties of the State, will board the "Farm Bureau Special Train" on the morning of December 1 and head for the American Farm Bureau Convention in San Francisco, California.

The delegation will be headed by W. W. Eagles, State President; R. Flake Shaw, Executive Secretary; Carl T. Hicks, Chairman of the Tobacco Committee; A. C. Edwards, Chairman of the State Membership Committee; Ex-Governor J. M. Broughton, of the Business Advisory Committee; Mrs. B. B. Everett, Chairman of the Associated Women; Mrs. Irby Walker, Treasurer of the State Farm Bureau; and Mrs. Dorothy Boswell, Assistant Secretary of the Associated Women.

All reservations in drawing rooms and compartments have been taken up unless additional pullmans can be obtained; however, a few berths are still available, according to a statement released recently by R. Flake Shaw, State Secretary.

The delegation includes over half the members of the Executive Committee; the Board of Directors and many of the County Presidents. Edward A. O'Neal Club Members, who have helped build a record membership in 1946, are getting a priority on reservations. Accompanying the delegation will be reporters representing most of the leading newspapers in the State.

The primary objective of the North Carolina delegation will be to sell farm leaders of the other 47 States on the necessity of a continuation of an adjustment program on tobacco, cotton, and peanuts. The other sections of the nation have never used this type of program for their commodities due to the fact that the time element alone destroys their surplus. In the case of cotton and tobacco, once it is processed it will keep indefinitely. Then too, one delegation must combat the wave of public opinion clamoring for the removal of all control.

Attending the San Francisco Convention other than State and County winners will be the following: Former Governor and Mrs. J. M. Broughton, Ra-

leigh; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Eagles, Macclesfield; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Evans, Harrellsville; Miss Evans, Harrellsville; C. G. Maddrey, Ahoskie; G. T. Underwood, Murfreesboro; J. F. Turner, Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Prevatte, Whiteville; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forbes, Tarboro; John C. Daughtridge, Rocky Mount; Fred C. Darden, Ayden; M. E. Dixon, Ayden; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Foxhall, Tarboro; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Eagles, Macclesfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Frizzelle, Snow Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. C. Sawyer, Belcross; Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Vaughn, Elm City; Mr. and Mrs. Garry S. Taylor, Hookerton; R. R. Holt, Smithfield; W. J. Massey, Princeton; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Edwards, Hookerton; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Kornegay, Calypso; H. B. Kornegay, Jr., Calypso; Mr. and Mrs. Leon L. Flowers, Calypso; Mrs. John T. Thorne, Farmville; Miss Tabitha DeVisconti, Farmville; Miss Nancy Darden, Ayden; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Schafer, Mount Airy; R. W. Clayton, Winston-Salem; F. H. Kiger, Rural Hall; O. M. Kiser, Rural Hall; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyette, Kenly; Mrs. Eva Williamsen, Kenly; Mrs. Mattie Radford, Pikesville; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Johnson, Benson; Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Hicks, Walstonburg; Jessie Speight, Greenville; W. G. Ward, Greenville; N. F. Davis, Stantonsburg; W. S. Lane, Fremont; Paul Shackelford, Fremont; Mr. and Mrs. Sam N. Clark, Jr., Tarboro; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Strickland, Middlesex; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Watson, Whitakers; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Daniel, Wake Forest; Adelaide Darden, Ayden; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hardy, Maury; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Branley, Spring Hope; Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Frizzelle, Jr., Snow Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt R. Highsmith, Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Boyette, Princeton; Mrs. Ruth B. Cowell, Belcross; Mrs. P. P. Gregory, Shawboro; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Whitfield, Burgaw; Miss Virginia Powers, Wallace; Miss Mary Lou Powers, Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Speed, Speed; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shackelford, Hookerton; W. L. Dunn, Jr., Pinetops; H. C. Ferebee, Camden; M. E. Hollowell, Nashville; S. C. Winchester, Greenville; Royce Allegood, Ayden; E. E. Butts, Hookerton; E. H. Smith, Hookerton; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woodward, Kenly; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smith, LaGrange; Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Rogers, Fuquay Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Joe R. Williams, Winston-Salem;

Lonise Gentry, Greensboro; Dean and Mrs. I. O. Schaub, Raleigh; Mrs. B. B. Everett, Palmyra; R. E. L. Johnson, Kinston; Mrs. Lena Langston, Grifton; Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Fields, Walstonburg; Judge and Mrs. J. Paul Frizzelle, Sr., Snow Hill; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Everett, Robersonville; Dr. and Mrs. John L. Frizzelle, Durham; W. H. Sanders, Smithfield; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sugg, Sr., Snow Hill; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Taylor, Bethel; Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Scarborough, Hookerton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Carl Jones, Sr., Kinston; W. S. Hemby, Kinston; Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Massey, Zebulon; Mrs. Cora M. Heath, Kinston; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Worthington, Ayden; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Blount, Bethel; Miss Virginia Patrick, Windsor; F. M. Pridgen, Rocky Mount; Mrs. L. T. Hardee, Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Taylor, Ayden; J. H. Blount, Greenville; B. B. Sugg, Greenville; P. L. Goodson, Greenville; Paul Davenport, Pactolus; Mr. and Mrs. Noel Hobbs, Kinston; J. H. Mewborn, Kinston; Billy Hocks, Whiteville; Paul J. Hooks, Whiteville; N. F. Holloman, Mt. Olive; Miss Helen Dixon, Ayden; Mrs. Leon Cannon, Ayden; Mrs. Ida B. Austin, Nashville; Mrs. J. T. Strickland, Nashville; T. H. Hartgrove, Rural Hall; M. C. Payne, Rural Hall; Mrs. S. F. High, Jr., Middlesex; Mr. and Mrs. Herman McLawhorn, Kinston; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mitchiner, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Alvah B. Hobbs, Goldsboro; Mrs. Brownie Shaw, Goldsboro; Fronis Strickland, Tabor City; C. C. Scott, Lucama; Andrew M. Murphy, New Bern; Miss Anne Hicks, Walstonburg; B. A. Horne, Monroe; Miss Bernice Bryant, Aulander; D. N. Lucas, Burgaw; Mrs. Jimmie Louise Parker Hayes, Gatesville; Ed Wallace, Kinston; A. O. Bruton, Kinston; Mrs. P. S. Raspberry, Farmville; W. J. Stancil, Greenville; Mrs. T. H. Cason, Kinston; L. W. Worthington, Grifton; J. M. Federonko, Burgaw; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin Leonard, Greensboro; Harvey Dinkins, Winston-Salem; Mr. and Mrs. G. Willie Lee, Willow Springs; S. L. Dilda, Fountain; Mrs. R. H. Hunt, Grifton; S. A. Yancey, Varina; Mrs. Flora Vail Whiteley, Smithfield; W. C. Conner, Rich Square; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Perry, Jonesboro; Mrs. Mabel Marshall, Winston-Salem.

The acreage planted to carrots in the U. S. has increased seven fold since nutrition specialists started pointing out the value of this vegetable in the human diet.



Grange Gleanings...

North Carolina State Grange Reports Progress For Year

Clinton, N. C.—An aggressive forward movement during the past year was reflected in the annual report of Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the North Carolina State Grange, presented at the 18th annual session. The activity embraced practically every phase of agricultural life and ways and means of furthering the interest of farm and home received hearty support.

During the year the Grange represented its membership in Washington, Raleigh and elsewhere when questions concerning the welfare of the people were concerned. The organization sponsored a meeting with the representatives of the state, commerce and agriculture departments to consider development of the Chinese market for flue-cured tobacco, cooperated in the organization of the stabilization corporation to maintain floor prices for tobacco, conferred with dairymen concerning the price control program and advocated permanent decontrol of dairy products, participated in the organization of the North Carolina Good Health Association, participated in conferences concerned with grades and allocation of fertilizers, cooperated in school improvement program conferences, and also conferences for discussion of problems connected with cotton, livestock and poultry, the report states.

While the State Master and other executive officials were concerned with matters pertaining to the general welfare, deputies, under Special Deputy H. M. Adams, were engaged in fostering the membership growth of the Grange. During the past year there were 34 subordinate Granges organized, two reorganized and three Pomona, or county, Granges organized. In fact, North Carolina led the nation in organization during the year, Mrs. Caldwell told the representatives to the state session. The growth of old Grange units was most encouraging, the report showing there are now 27 with memberships in excess of 100. Trinity Grange, in Randolph County, was the first in the state to pass the 200 mark, although several others are now within easy reach of the 200 goal. Long Branch, Robeson County, had a net gain of 120, Wendell, Wake, 100, and Wilton, Granville, 74, these being the leaders in point of membership growth. Especial mention was made of the organization work in Sampson County, which had but two subordinate units a year ago. Now there are

12 Grange units in the county and the membership total has climbed over 300 per cent. The progress made during the past year inspires to greater endeavor in the year just ahead.

Declaring that farming is the biggest business in North Carolina, the report briefly reviews present day conditions and the collapse that followed World War I. Citing the increase of 130 per cent in farm land prices, caution is urged against making purchases with expectation of paying with high prices now obtained for farm commodities. This was the mistake of 26 years ago, she points out. "This is not the time for farm families to plunge heavily into debt, but rather to reduce debts and set aside a reserve for farm machinery, farm improvement and for the education of the children," says the State Master. Attention is called to the fact that a large gross income does not mean a large net profit, after deducting labor, fertilizer, harvesting and marketing costs. Here emphasis is given the stand of the Grange for modernization of the parity system through adding all labor costs and including provisions that will reflect current trends.

Citing the fact that some expect the government to solve all economic problems, attention is called to the fact that "The time-tested American system of free enterprise, private and co-operative, when kept free from monopoly and other abuse, is the most effective system yet devised and should be maintained. We can use government to encourage individual initiative and to protect our citizens from physical and economic aggression, or we can put government into competition with our private enterprise system," the report declares. Three essentials to economic security for agriculture are listed as: Fertile fields, orderly markets and fair prices. The soil conservation efforts are commended for the results achieved. Tendency in some centers for five-day markets of perishable commodities is noted and continuation of the six-day marketing program is urged as highly necessary for both producer and consumer. Regarding fair prices, the report says farmers desire an adequate price for their products without resorting to subsidies.

Hearty endorsement is given the program of the North Carolina Good Health Association, and the membership urged to support this program and urge backing of the next General Assembly. Attention is called to the efforts to secure road improvement and the state highway officials are commended for the endeavor

made to improve farm to market roads, the condition of which last winter "padlocked" the farmers' market, caused closing of schools and made it difficult for physicians to visit patients. While some 7,000 miles have been improved during the year, there remain 40,000 miles yet to be improved. Members of the Grange are urged to discuss further improvement with highway officials.

Progress in education is briefly reviewed in the report, but emphasis is placed upon the fact the desired goal is yet far ahead. Better trained and better paid teachers are highly essential and the teacher is held to be more important than curriculum or school facilities. Home training is also fundamental, if the best result in the school room is to be obtained.

The contribution of the rural church to the life of the nation is emphasized in the report. "The pioneers regarded them as the essence of the civilization in which they proposed to live." In former years the church was usually the most imposing structure in the community, but the edifices are no longer outstanding in many sections. They are antiquated and with inadequate facilities for the nurture of the spiritual life. "Despite the material progress which has been made in America, one is impressed by the fact that we have not kept pace spiritually," says the report, adding that "the influence, prestige and usefulness of the church must be restored. . . . The church is indispensable to a high civilization."

The solution of agricultural problems is worthy of the best business and scientific brains in America. We can be sure that without sound agriculture no nation has long survived.—
R. R. Cole, Vice-President, Monsanto Chemical Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA CLOVER EXPERIMENTS

An experiment to determine the effect of lime and fertilizer on the growth of pasture plants was inaugurated by the South Carolina Experiment Station in 1944 and results are given in the 58th annual report of the station. Certain plots received an application of lime at the rate of two tons per acre plus 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate and others received 100 pounds of 50 per cent muriate of potash in addition. "The clover made excellent growth following the mineral treatments, while on the untreated plots, practically no growth was produced," the Report states. "Growth on the plots which received potash in addition to lime and superphosphate was superior to that where only lime and superphosphate were applied." Results of the test demonstrate that lime, phosphate, and potash are all essential for the growth of clovers on soils not well supplied with these elements.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Are You Going To Buy A Home Freezer?

By T. B. SMILEY

*Residential and Rural Sales Manager
Carolina Power and Light Company*

MAN'S search for food is perennial, seasonal and sometimes fruitless. Since the earth is the source of food, and since Nature's way provides that there is a season of growth, a season of maturity, and a season of quiescence, then it obviously is a matter of prime importance to evolve methods whereby the food produced by Nature in the growing season can be stored and used during the season when there is little growing. It is an instinct among certain of the lower order of animals to store food, and perhaps it is instinctive with us, but we, being rational beings, have during the years brought to a fairly high state of perfection the art of storing and preserving fresh food stuffs for future use.

Anyone who lives on the farm or in the country is more conscious of the necessity of providing for winter use those items of food which in the growing season reach a luscious goodness that up to now has baffled practically everyone in their preservation. There is little argument that when growing things are allowed to mature and ripen according to Nature's plan, i.e., on the vine or on the parent plant, they are tastier, more digestible, and more valuable as a source of the various chemicals and vitamins that seem to be necessary for health and well-being. Any method which provides a satisfactory solution to the problem of retaining the freshness and the ripeness of vitamins and the enzymes that Nature grows into these foods is definitely a method that should be given very serious consideration.

Certainly we cannot question that there is a need for such a means of preservation. Whether or not quick freezing or sharp freezing is the method that fulfills all requirements is still an unanswered question. You may have given serious consideration to one of these freezers on the assumption that it is the very thing you need. Perhaps it is. At any rate, let's

assume that it will satisfactorily serve the purpose. With that basic assumption before us, let's examine a few of the things that must be considered before arriving at the decision to buy a home freezer and before deciding what kind of freezer to buy.

Far up in the list of questions would be this one: How much food, either meat or vegetables or fruit, is to be frozen at one time? If it is to be a large quantity, then it might be best to consider a very closely related question. Is there a central freezer locker plant available within a reasonable distance and could the facilities of this plant be utilized for the entire freezing and storing job, or could it be utilized for freezing purposes only, or could it be utilized for freezing and partial storing? The answers to those questions will in a measure determine what kind and size of equipment you will want to buy.

In arriving at the answers to the above questions, consideration must be given to the fact that in the preparation of food for freezing a certain amount of skill is required. Certain facilities are absolutely necessary for satisfactory results, and the food stuffs must be subjected to some processes before they are frozen. These processes vary somewhat with the type of food and its state of maturity. The central freezing plant is equipped to do the sorting, processing, packaging, and freezing and has the required skill. On the other hand, there is a certain amount of satisfaction in learning to do a job for yourself, and, by doing the preliminary work at home, a degree of flexibility is afforded that will ordinarily not be found in the central freezer plant. Consideration should also be given to the possibility that it is necessary to transport the items to be frozen to the central plant, and that requires time and handling which may lower the quality of the product enough to offset the superior facilities and skill of the central freezing plant. It is

not a question that is easily settled but requires thought and exploration into the various possibilities that might arise.

If small quantities of food are to be processed and frozen and if they are not to be stored over too long a time, then it is entirely feasible to carry out the operation at home and freeze and store the food independently of any outside agency. For those who prefer to "live at home" in the strictest sense of the word, there is a fascination in this plan. There is a satisfaction that comes from doing what is admittedly a difficult job with one's own hands and no doubt pride will rise when fresh, frozen foods can be taken from your home locker which you have personally prepared from seedbed to the finished product. If you want to do this, then the matter of selecting your equipment is somewhat different from what it is when you do not plan to undertake the freezing yourself.

The first thing you will need to do before even selecting the type, size, and make of freezer storage is to study everything available about what takes place in the freezing process. Some of the things are quite startling, but all of them have a reasonable background based on physics. There are very few things that take place in the preparation of freezing and storing foods that do not somehow or other involve the movement of heat. To many people it may seem strange that we discuss heat in talking about sub-zero and zero storage. However, physically the difference between curing tobacco in a flue-cured barn and freezing freshly caught sun perch in a home freezer is largely one of degrees. In the first instance you wish to put heat into the tobacco to reduce the moisture, and in the second place you wish to take heat out of the fish and solidify the moisture. The fact that they take place at different temperatures does not materially affect the process. The difference is essentially the same as the difference between trees and bushes. In curing tobacco the temperature is of "tree" dimensions, or about 175 degrees F., and in freezing fish the temperature is of "bush" dimensions, or 20 to 35 degrees below zero. The comparison could be carried still further and it would still come out the same way, i.e., physically the processes are identical. No one questions that

certain complicated changes take place in a tobacco leaf when heat is applied; likewise the changes that take place in food stuffs when heat is drawn off are different but equally complicated. So, it is of utmost importance that you carefully study what takes place so that you will appreciate how important it is to follow very closely the directions and instructions given for processing and freezing various kinds of foods. Few people would attempt to cure a series of barns of different kinds of tobacco that had grown in different kinds of soil and under different kinds of weather conditions from a casual reading of some hastily prepared instructions. It would be equally absurd to attempt to preserve by means of freezing meats, fruits, or vegetables with all of their different characteristics without knowing more about it than you will learn from reading this article.

There is to be determined the matter of size of unit, where it is to be put, how often it is to be opened, type of cabinet, finish, and hardware, and a hundred other questions that need consideration. Manufacturers have attempted to answer most of them by manufacturing types of equipment which they recommend to do different kinds of jobs. There is not complete accord on the size required for a given family; but some of the agricultural colleges, such for instance as the University of Connecticut and the University of Maine, recommend that the storage compartment should have at least 5 cubic feet of space per person, and that is recommended as a bare minimum for farm families. That would mean for a family of six people the storage space should be at least 30 cubic feet. That, mind you, is storage space—not freezer facilities.

Perhaps the second most important question to decide is that of power. You could not cure a barn of tobacco with a handful of matches and you cannot freeze and preserve a lot of food with a flea-powered motor. Some authorities recommend that a cabinet with 5 inches of insulation and with not over 25 cubic feet capacity can be cared for by a one-half horsepower freon refrigerating unit. They recommend further that this size would provide freezing capacity for 50 pounds of food in 10 hours' time. The Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture recommends that quick freezing should be accomplished in one hour and that sharp freezing may take up to about seven hours. So, it would seem from these sources of information that the one-half horsepower motor would not be big enough

to do even sharp freezing of 50 pounds of food at one time. There are two ways around that difficulty; one is more power and the other is less food at one freezing. A combination of both might very well be made. If we may judge from our experience in the past with electric refrigerators, it is going to be the tendency of most people to buy a freezer storage unit that is far too small for completely satisfactory use and that is so badly under-powered that it cannot do economically the jobs that will be given it. It is a mistake to assume that a one-fourth horsepower motor will do a one-half horsepower job cheaper than a three-fourth horsepower motor would do the same job. The reverse is most likely true. The size of the motor, within limits, has little to do with the cost of operation. Freezing 50 pounds of food represents a given amount of work regardless of the size motor used to accomplish it. Since motors are usually designed to have maximum effi-

Rural Woman Sells Her New Furniture

Mrs. R. F. Tate of Rutherford County has sold her new dining room suite. Instead she is using the old walnut corner cupboard and the dining table that have seen forty years of service. And, she is delighted with the change.

What brought all this about? Well, Mrs. Tate learned about refinishing furniture at the Union Mills Home Demonstration Club and she remembered the old walnut pieces that she had stored in various places about the home.

She bought some red devil lye, steel wool, sandpaper, linseed oil, paste wax, and the like, and then she mixed them with a generous amount of elbow grease. When canning and hoe work were not the order of the day, she began applying the lye, sanding, using the linseed oil, and doing the other things needed to bring out the natural finish of that wonderful, old walnut furniture.

"To clean old furniture is certainly interesting and fascinating," Mrs. Tate says. "I just wish that everyone who has old solid furniture in oak, walnut, and maple could remove the old dye and varnish, and really see, appreciate, and enjoy the grain of the wood in this old furniture."

"I would not exchange my table and chairs for a new suite. The old, refinished furniture is not only pretty but also easily cared for. We are not afraid of hot dishes ruining the furniture or of getting it scratched. All you need to do a job like this is appreciation of your old pieces and plenty of that much needed ingredient—elbow grease."

ciency at their full rated load, it is ordinarily cheaper to operate the motor in that region. In any case it is far better to operate a motor at less than full load than to operate it at overload most of the time.

Briefly summarizing the basic things to consider in the selection of a freezer, it is well to decide first that there is a need for one. This decision involves the consideration of the factors of time and distance as they relate to your family and the nearest central freezer locker plant. If you have weighed all these factors and have decided to make the purchase, then by all means make a check list of things to know about before making a final choice. This check list should provide satisfactory information on the following items: Location, size of cabinet, type cabinet, freezing arrangement, construction details, refrigeration unit, electric motor, guarantee, costs, and home supply voltage.

There are many details about each of the above to think about. It is safer to ask for help from one who knows and then make an investment that will be satisfactory in all respects, than to run the risk of expensive unsatisfactory service because of a hasty ill-considered purchase.

Hints to Homemakers

WAYS TO SAVE SUGAR IN PRESERVING FRUIT

Careful planning in the use of sugar allocations will assure ways to preserve the maximum amount of fruits for canning, says Mrs. Mary L. McAllister, Extension Economist in Food Conservation and Marketing at State College.

"The food problems are as great, if not greater, than they were at any time during the war years," she pointed out.

Urging the continued use of the wartime rule for sugar, one-half cup per quart of fruit, Mrs. McAllister offer the following suggestions for substituting honey and corn syrup to replace part of the sugar in canning fruits and in making jams, jellies, and preserves:

In canning fruits, honey may replace as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ the sugar called for in the canning recipe; corn syrup $\frac{1}{3}$ the sugar.

In making jelly, honey may replace up to $\frac{1}{2}$ the sugar called for; corn syrup as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ the sugar called for.

For jams and preserves, sugar should be weighed rather than measured by cupfuls. In making substitutions by cupfuls rather than by weight, 1 pound of sugar equals about 2 cups sugar and 1 pound honey or corn syrup measures approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups. With corn syrup or honey, replace up to half the weight of sugar called for in the recipe.

Our Ministry of Encouragement

By RUSSELL S. HARRISON, D.D.

WHY do people sin? Why do people turn their backs on God, violate his laws, and often finally break themselves on the hard rock of their own faithlessness? No simple answer, of course, is possible. Some men sin because, deceived by the beautiful surface of evil, they feel that happiness lies that way. Not infrequently others go wrong because of a mistaken notion that it is smart to defy conventions. But of all the reasons why men become divorced from God and wedded to evil, none perhaps is more easily overlooked than simple discouragement.

An old legend about the Devil brings out this truth in a vivid and arresting manner. All the Devil's tools, so the legend goes, were being sold at auction. Attractively displayed by their owner, they were a bad-looking lot: malice, envy, sensuality, hatred, and jealousy. Yes, truly these were deadly weapons. But these were not all. Over to one side, apart from the others, lay an innocent-looking wedge-shaped tool marked with an exorbitant price.

"What's that?" someone asked the Devil.

"Oh," he said, "That's discouragement."

"But, surely you have made a mistake in the price marking."

"Oh, no," replied the Devil, "That is my most useful tool. With that I can pry open a man's conscience and get inside him when I could not get near him with the others. And after I'm in, I can use discouragement to bend him any way I choose. It is much worn because I use it with almost everyone."

Since discouragement plays such a great role in keeping us from attaining our best, might we not, therefore, well consider some things which we may do to bring encouragement to others, and thus open the doors to more abundant living for them? Yes! And as we do so, we will sense the importance of opening doors of opportunity which, without our help, might remain closed. No form of Christian service, I dare say, is more widely needed than this.

Thousands of finely talented, ambitions young men and women about us today are standing, like Jesus in the old hymn, "outside a fast-closed door." Noble and glorious destinies await them. They are wanting to be



caught up by great challenges that they may give of their best to their world and to their time. They have many undeveloped gifts that can well enrich and beautify the relations of men. But unless we help to open the doors for them, many of their aspirations will wither and die, and their lives will be embittered through all their days. This, then, is our challenge.

We who profess to be Christians must open doors of purer patriotism. Through less personal greed, through more profit-sharing, through the cultivation of a deeper social understanding, through making democracy work industrially as well as politically, we can indeed open doors that cannot readily be opened by anybody else. And we can then say to those who have served so well their nation in recent years of conflict, and to others with their selfsame spirit, "Go on in and possess the land for which we have striven."

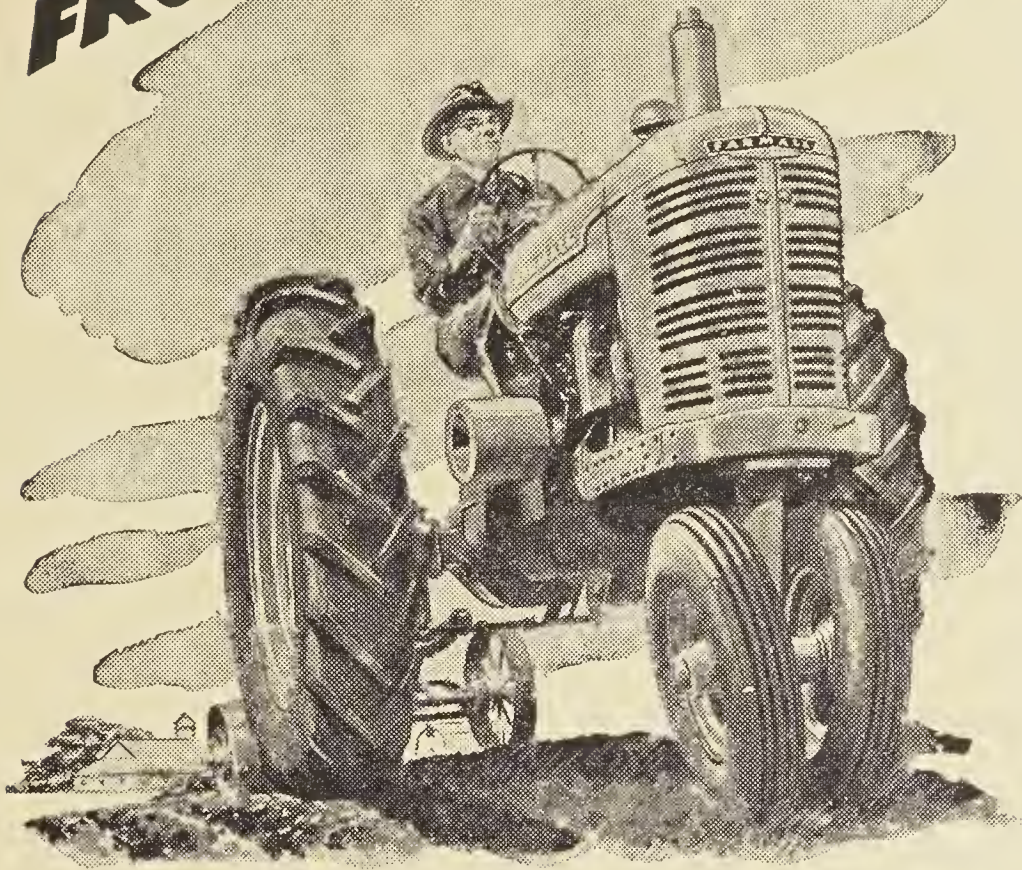
Again, as we seek to bring encouragement to others, we must do all

within our power to speak strong words of hope, and then when some achievement is made, give our hearty cheers of approval. Some years ago a bookkeeper in one of our large cities committed suicide and left behind a note which read something like this: "I have been a member of this firm for twenty years. In every way I have tried to be loyal to it. I have given my best to its service. Yet in all these twenty years I have never received one word of praise. I just cannot stand it any longer." Do you see what I mean? Man just cannot thrive without encouragement. Just as the housewife needs the hearty commendation of her husband when she has prepared a meal fit for a king—just as the little child needs the "well done" of its parents, we are so constituted that we demand, for best growth, the encouragement from others of their words of praise.

Finally, our best encouragement is given when we translate the supremely encouraging Christian gospel into our everyday living and experience. An ancient Grecian legend tells of a man who, having a deep affection for the young, used to hide himself in the bushes along the road that led to the temple. Whenever he saw a tired child loitering or faltering on the sacred path, he would roll a golden ball in front of the halting youth. The ball would make him forget his fatigue, and his feet once more would hasten on toward the temple and the altar.

Just so, we Christians have a golden ball which we can fling, likewise, before the stumbling feet of a weary world. Our golden ball is our God—the God of righteousness and of invincible justice and of infinite love. And while the nations stumble, sometimes chaotically, toward the new Kingdom of Brotherhood, we fling our Golden Ball encouragingly before them every time we show forth God in our life. Every conquest over hatred we achieve puts fresh hope in our life. Every conquest over hatred we achieve puts fresh hope into some neighbor's heart. Every possible dishonesty we spurn causes our nation to hold its head that much higher. Every loyal deed we do for the church, every unselfish service we render through it, helps us that much more to fulfill our ministry of encouragement.

FROM EVERY ANGLE



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ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one big reason: *the work the tractor will do.* The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story.

That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment: *The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.*

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger variety of work per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. We will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence.

Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment. Word from the factory tells us that with all possible manufacturing speed, **THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!**

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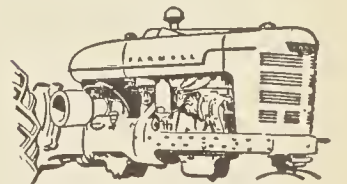
A SHORT TURNING RADIUS is vital for row-crop farming. Farmalls turn in 7 to 9 feet. Tricycle design, and individual wheel brakes that enable tractor to pivot on either rear wheel, are indispensable features.



FARMALLS HAVE AMPLE clearance for cultivating a large variety of crops. Rear wheel treads can be set to accommodate practically any row spacings. On every job the operator has a clear view of the work he is doing.



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE for the Farmall's versatility. It is built to operate with the greatest variety of quick-attachable implements ever known. The hydraulic "Lift-All" provides easy implement control.



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THE TOP TRACTORS FOR ALL FARMS

Laying Flock Management

By C. F. PARRISH, C. J. MAUPIN, T. T. BROWN

THE extent of the success or failure in the management of the laying flock depends upon the individual as well as upon the proper selection of good management practices. Often neighbors have the same kind of chickens, use the same kind of feed, and have access to the same poultry information, but at the end of the year some are successful, others are a failure. What is the reason for this difference?

A. Desirable Qualifications Of the Manager

I. Have a Love for Poultry

One of the first essentials for success in the poultry business is to have a love for chickens. Too often people handle poultry roughly and excite the laying flock. This reduces egg production. Always knock on the door or warn birds before entering the laying pen. Handle the birds carefully and get those extra eggs—the reward for kindness.

II. Be Willing to Work

Another essential for success is the willingness to work hard and for long hours. The laying flock must be given close attention every day and unless the owner is willing to do this, the project will soon fail.

III. Be a Close Observer of Details

In all probability poultry raising involves as much attention to detail as any other branch of agriculture. Success depends on the establishment and daily continuance of good management practices. Ventilation must be adequate; feeding must be regular and the feed balanced; opportunity for occurrence of disease must be kept to a minimum by good sanitation and by not overcrowding the birds. To maintain the above, close observation by the owner must be carried out each day as the reaction by the birds to poor management may occur very rapidly. This often results in an abrupt drop in egg production; also a lowering of the vitality in the birds may occur, and because of this, there is a possibility of disease getting started in the flock.

B. What Comprises Good Management

It has already been stated that there are certain qualifications which are desirable in the manager of the laying flock. Now it should be emphasized that there are definite operations or practices which must be

carried out if the project is to succeed. These practices include the following: Quality of the stock used, the housing, culling, feeding, sanitation and disease control program followed.

I. Start with Good Stock

Hens inherit from their parents the ability to lay a large number or a small number of eggs. It is easy to see why farmers who are producing eggs for market are so interested in securing stock bred for high egg production. Farmers who produce eggs to sell want birds that will (1) mature early and have good body weight; (2) lay a large number (180 or more) of large size eggs a year; (3) produce at least 80 eggs between October 1st and March 15th; (4) be non-broody; (5) live through the first laying year. Breeders who are conducting a good program are placing special emphasis upon the above desirable characteristics. Therefore, it is suggested that stock be secured from a breeder, breeder hatchery, or hatchery known to have secured eggs from stock where a carefully conducted breeding program is carried out. Birds of, or equal to, those of the *certified breeding stage* in the National Poultry Improvement Plan should be used.

The average North Carolina hen produces 118 eggs a year. This is just a few more eggs than are needed to pay her feed bill for a period of one year. Flock owners should strive to have flocks that will produce, under average conditions, 180 or more eggs a bird a year. This number of eggs can be secured if care is exercised in purchasing replacement stock and if careful feeding and management are carried out.

II. Laying House Management Practices

The proper housing of the farm flock is important and it is well for the flock owner to remember that a flock cannot make its greatest return unless it is properly housed. Proper housing does not necessarily mean expensive housing. Many profitable farm flocks are housed in buildings that have been converted into laying houses. Some essentials of a laying house are as follows: It should be properly located; that is, on a southern slope or a slope to the southeast. The house should be in a protected place, if at all possible, where it will



have good drainage. It should be at least 50 feet from any other building. It should admit plenty of sunshine, be free from dampness, have good ventilation, be easily cleaned, and should provide four square feet of floor space per bird for the American breeds and $3\frac{1}{2}$ square feet for Leghorns, exclusive of space occupied by equipment. In building a new house or remodeling an old building, be sure to have a tight roof and dry floor. A double wood floor or a concrete floor is preferable to other types of floors. If a wood floor is used, it should be constructed 15 inches above the ground to prevent rats from denning under it. At least three sides of the poultry house should be tight with an open front or windows on the south side to admit sunshine and aid in ventilation. One square foot of open space should be provided for each 8 to 10 square feet of floor space in the house. Two or more small windows should be placed on the north side or in the back of the laying house to furnish additional light and for summer ventilation. Most any type of roof construction will be satisfactory. However, most of the laying houses in North Carolina are of shed roof type. Always provide sufficient floor space for the birds to be placed in the building. It is poor management to have a house for 100 birds and crowd 125 or more birds into this house. Good laying house management requires the providing and careful use of a curtain over the open front during severe weather. Provide fresh air but avoid drafts. Sufficient nests and nesting materials should be provided to reduce to a minimum the number of eggs getting broken or soiled. Excelsior or shavings make good nesting material. The nests should be con-

structed so they can be closed at night. At the end of each day, all hens remaining on the nests and showing signs of being broody should be removed to a broody coop. Birds should not be permitted to roost in the nests. All interior equipment, such as nests, roosting racks and mash hoppers, should be removable to make the cleaning of the house easier. House pullets when they are 5 to 5½ months old.

III. Culling the Laying Flock

Good management does not permit a large number of cull hens to remain in the laying flock. Culling should be practiced regularly. It is well to keep a catching hook in each laying pen so that when a loafer is detected, she can be caught easily and quickly. If it is desirable to handle the entire flock, it may be done at night as well as during the day. Many prefer to cull their birds at night, using a flashlight to detect birds not laying. On laying birds the comb is large, red, waxy and full of blood, while on hens not laying the comb is small, dead, dry and appears to be covered with scales. When this form of culling is practiced, the remainder of the flock is not disturbed and slumps in egg production are often avoided. Pullets should be culled when they are placed in the laying house. All pullets light in weight, late maturing, physically unfit, and having pale shanks, should be removed at this time. Heavy culling of the flocks usually occurs during the early summer and again in the late summer or early fall. In culling hens that are finishing their first laying year, the ones that molt their feathers first are usually considered the poorest layers. The first body molt may occur in June or early July. The better laying hens will lay over a longer period of time, usually until September 1, so one point to consider in culling is molting. There are other conditions aside from molt to look for in culling,

such as: (1) color changes in the vent, beak and legs. The yellow color in the vent, beak and legs usually bleaches out after a bird has laid six dozen eggs. (2) The lay bones on a laying hen are thin and wide apart. They are narrow, close together and thick on a bird that is not laying. (3) The abdomen is large, full and soft on a laying hen; it is small and firm



on a bird not laying. Usually these points are all that are necessary to determine whether or not a hen is a good producer or a poor producer.

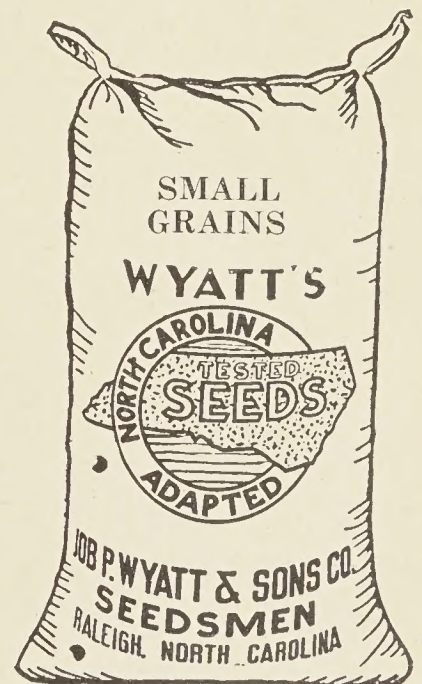
If the entire flock is to be caught and culled, always handle the birds carefully. *Do not let any birds crowd into the corners of the house and smother or become hot. This is an ideal way to reduce resistance which may let disease get started in the flock.* Provide some safe and satisfactory method for penning and catching the flock.

IV. Feeding a Laying Flock

In order to produce eggs economically it is very necessary that the flock be well fed. Good feed and pure water given regularly in sufficient amounts are necessary to keep the flock in a healthy and productive condition. Some who have small flocks find it advisable to produce their own scratch feed and purchase a good commercial laying mash. It is well to produce all of the grains possible on the farm. In most cases the more grain produced on the farm the greater the profit will be from the flock.

If feeds are mixed at home, a *reliable and proven formula* should be used. Frequent substitutions or constant changes in the feed formula give poor results. Good feeding requires the keeping of a complete laying mash before the laying flock every day in the year. This may be supplemented with green feed and scratch feed. Some prefer to feed an all-mash diet, but regardless of the type of feeding program followed, *feed a high quality feed liberally.* Stirring the feed in hoppers often is a good practice.

Grain is usually given 30 minutes before roosting time. Birds are fed at this time all of the grain that they will consume. Some producers make it a practice to give the layers a light feeding of grain early in the morning to increase activity, especially during extremely cold weather. It is well to keep birds busy at all times. All grain fed should be fed in hoppers, especially if disease or parasites are present.



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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

The Good Health Program

How, Why and What It's All About

Sometime ago, the Governor of North Carolina created the "North Carolina Medical Care Commission" to survey the health status of the State, to report on the existing medical care facilities and personnel and to formulate a comprehensive plan for enlarging existing facilities and the creation of new facilities where needed. The "Medical Care Commission" enlisted the aid of medical experts in the State and seven national figures. Many surveys were conducted, and from all these surveys the Commission plans to draw up a concrete proposal.

To assist the "Medical Care Commission" in its work and to promote interest in health conditions in North Carolina, some of the State's leading medical men and laymen gathered 18 months ago in Thomasville and formed the "North Carolina Good Health Association," a non-profit, volunteer organization.

Kay Kyser, in North Carolina on his vacation in August, ran into Doctor I.G. Greer, head of the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, who is President of the North Carolina Good Health Association. He discussed the health problem, the background of all the surveys made, and his fears for the fate of the Good Health Plan. Kyser asked if the **people** of North Carolina were **aware** of the **plan** and **were** **conscious** of the **health status** which **prompted** the **plan**. Dr. Greer said, "No," he didn't think so. Kyser suggested that the Good Health Association go to the people and start a bonfire at the grass-roots—to use all the various means of exploitation to merchandize health to the people—to snap them out of their lethargy and complacency. Dr. Greer liked the idea, Kyser drew up a prospectus, the Good Health Association adopted it, and the plans are now well under way.

Harry B. Caldwell, ex-four times master of the North Carolina Grange, resigned as secretary and treasurer of the American Plant Food Council in Washington to become executive secretary of the new health movement.

Incorporators of the Good Health Association constitute its board of directors. They are R. Flake Shaw, Ben Cone, Julian Price, and Mrs. Harry Caldwell, of Greensboro; Dr. W. M. Coppridge, George Watts Hill, and William B. Umstead, Durham;

Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem; Thomas J. Pearsall and Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount; Charles A. Cannon, Concord; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh; and Dr. Greer.

Other officers elected include Charles R. Jonas, of Lincolnton, Executive Vice-President, and four vice-presidents, who have been active as organizing chairmen in four regions of the state. These are D. Hiden Ramsey, Asheville; Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem; James S. Ficklen, Greenville; and Judge Henry L. Stevens, Jr., Warsaw. County chairmen are now being named.

The Good Health Association will permanently promote Good Health; the immediate objective is to mold public sentiment. This campaign is **not** to raise money, and citizens are not being asked to vote—it is to make them conscious of the facts, enthusiastic about good health, and determined to have a Good Health Plan. The immediate campaign will be divided into three general phases:

I. "North Carolina's Number One Need—Good Health"

This phase runs about four weeks. This is a "scare" campaign—all statistics of bad health—low rating in medical equipment, personnel, and so forth.

II. "North Carolina's Number One Plan—The Good Health Plan"

This runs approximately three and a half weeks and explains the Good Health Plan—that is, more hospitals, clinics and health centers, more doctors, nurses, technicians and the financial means for every person in the State to have access to those facilities.

III. "North Carolina's Number One Job—Back The Good Health Plan"

This phase runs approximately three weeks. In it the people will be encouraged to back the plan and urge that it be adopted.

N. C. Good Health Association Sponsors Oratorical Contest

A state-wide high school oratorical contest with four \$500 college scholarships going to the winning orators will be sponsored by the North Carolina Good Health Association, President I. G. Greer announced recently.

Rules provide that any student attending an accredited high school in North Carolina is eligible to compete. The contest will be conducted in the schools in cooperation with the North Carolina De-

partment of Public Instruction, Dr. Greer stated.

Separate contests will be staged for white and negro students with the winning boy and girl in each division receiving a \$500 college scholarship.

Students participating will deliver 10-minute orations on the subject "North Carolina's Number One Need—Good Health."

Fact Sheet describing the need for a program of better health in North Carolina and listing rules of the oratorical contest have been prepared by the Good Health Association and are being circulated this week to all city and county school superintendents and to all high school principals in the state. Students interested in entering the speaking competition may secure copies of the fact sheets from the principal's office in their respective schools.

Try-outs will get underway in all high schools immediately, with a winning boy and a winning girl in each of the state's 100 counties to be chosen not later than November 27. On December 6 at 17 places in the state, probably on college campuses, another round of elimination is scheduled for white students.

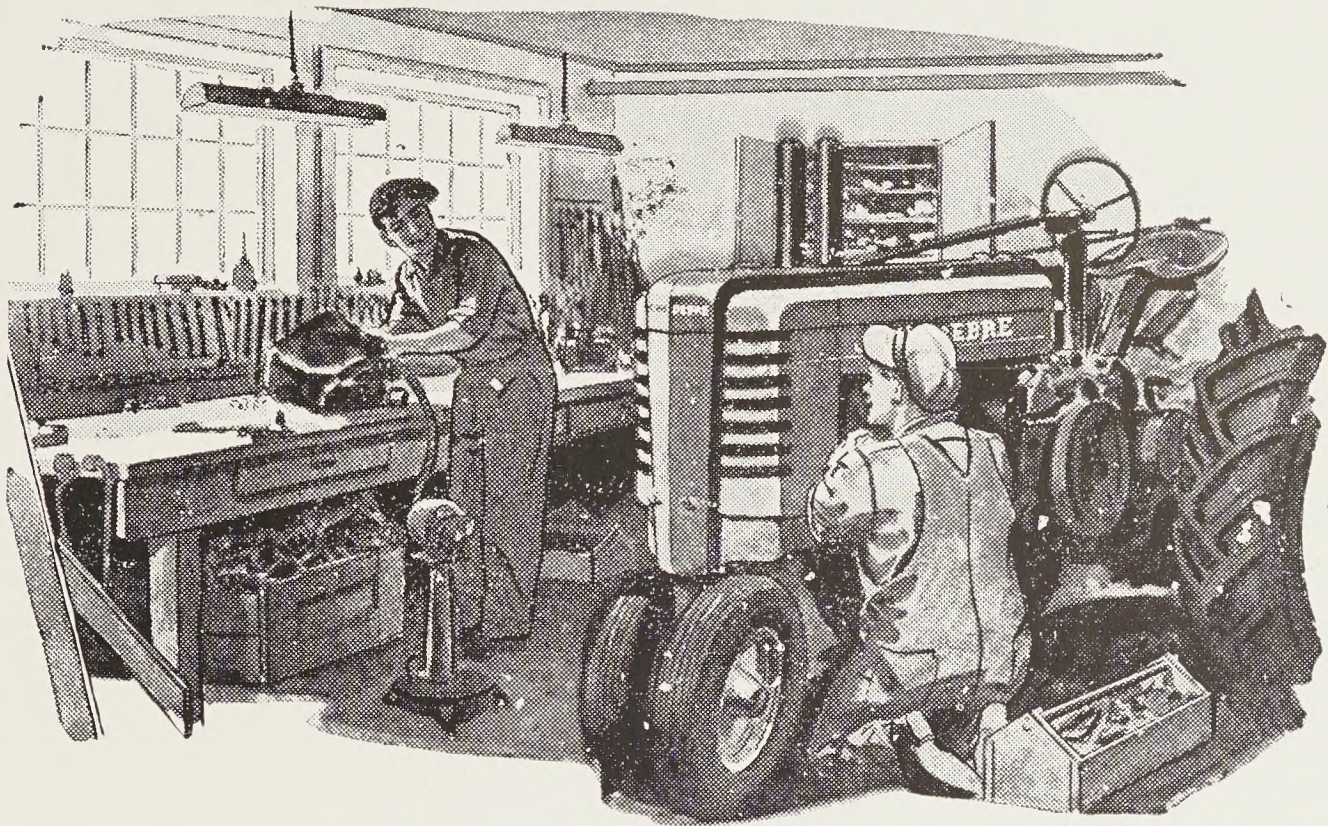
On December 13 winners of the 17 district contests will be grouped for further elimination, speaking at Asheville, Greensboro, Greenville, and Red Springs. Winners will be declared at each of the four locations and on January 10, 1947, four finalist speakers will be selected in the West and four in the East. Representatives of the Eastern section of the state will meet in a final round at Raleigh and Western winners will meet at Greensboro.

Grand finals in the white division will be staged at a place and time to be announced, with the two \$500 scholarships being awarded as soon as the winners have been announced. Judges have not yet been named.

A separate but similar contest on the subject of "North Carolina's Number One Need—Good Health" will be carried out in the Negro high schools. Grand awards of \$500 scholarships to any North Carolina college will go to the winning Negro boy and the winning Negro girl.

Negro finals will be held in the B. N. Duke Auditorium at N. C. College in Durham.

Notice of desire to enter any of the contests except county contests may be sent to Harry Caldwell, Executive Secretary, North Carolina Good Health Association, Inc., Durham, N. C. His office will also answer requests for information.



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The National's Investments in North Carolina Total

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These investments are in Municipal Bonds and Real Estate Loans, the greater majority being F. H. A. Loans. The above figure is:

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